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Legal work promptly attended to.
A portion of your business solicited.

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CAPITAL STOCK \$50,000.00
(Surplus \$25,000.00)
Does a general Banking and Ex-
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Interest paid on time deposits.
Insured against burglary in the
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APPEAL AGAINST STANDARD OIL

Kansas Oil Producers' Association
Invoke Aid of President
and Congress.

ASKS CONGRESS TO LEGISLATE
FOR THE PEOPLE AWHILE.

To the President: Appeal to You
Through Your Secretary of the In-
terior, and By You to the Courts of
the United States For Help.

Washington, Feb. 17.—President
Roosevelt has directed Commissioner
of Corporations Garfield to make a
special investigation of the Standard
Oil Co.

The order followed a call at the
White House by Representative
Campbell, of Kansas.

The president's action is independent
of that taken by the house.

He is determined that the fullest
possible investigation be had of the
charges made against Standard Oil in
the Kansas field.

CONGRESS ANSWERS.
Adopts a Resolution to Investigate
Oil Situation.

Washington, Feb. 17.—A resolution
calling for an investigation of the oil
situation in the country has been
adopted by the national house of rep-
resentatives.

The secretary of commerce and labor
is requested to conduct the inquiry.

Besides all information regarding the
low prices of crude oil and the un-
usually large margin between the price
of crude oil and the selling price of re-
fined oil and its by-products.

THEY ASK FOR FAIR PLAY.
The Appeal of the Oil Producers of
Kansas for Investigation.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 17.—The Kansas
Oil Producers' association has sent the
following telegram to President Roose-
velt:

The undersigned, representing the
oil producers of the state of Kansas,
speaking for the intelligent and indus-
trious people of the state, and citing
the spirit of American fair play in
everything appeal to you through
your secretary of the interior, and by
you to the courts of the United States
for help in the underwriting of the
legislature of the state to protect the
oil industry of the state from the
oppression of the Standard Oil trust.

The Standard Oil Company.

"Because the legislature presumes to
exercise a national function of taxing
by legislation for the welfare and
protection of industries within the
borders of the state against the oppres-
sion of all monopolies, and because
the legislature proposes to tax the ex-
periment of a public oil refinery, as a
means of preserving and making prof-
itable the oil industry, the producers
of the oil industry, the producers of
the Standard Oil Co. has declared a
boycott upon Kansas oil and one of
its subsidiaries has in suit out people
by expressing in the public prints a
groundless fear that they will destroy
the company's property."

A Message to Oil Market.
"We further represent to you that
a menace to the crude oil market is a
continued ownership by the Standard
Oil Co. of what is known as the
"Foster lease" of the Osage Indian res-
ervation. This lease, which includes
one and one-half million acres of land
which contains a reservoir of petroleum
richer than that of the Standard com-
panies to own and develop it, that
company will have a supply of oil that
will make it independent of private
production, not only in the west, but
all over the United States. The lease
is nominally held by "straw men," but
it really is in the grip of the Standard
Oil Co., and the oil producers appeal
to the president, the secretary of the
interior and the congress to refuse the
application now pending for its exten-
sion."

Too Much to Give Oil Trust.
"It is too much for the government
to give to the Standard Oil Co. or its
agents, an organization which already
is so powerful that it presumes to be
greater than the people or the gov-
ernment, whose courts give it protec-
tion. The Kansas oil field has been
developed upon the promise of fair
play and good prices by the Standard
Oil Co., but now that the supply is
sufficient for the needs of the company
it, as it has done in other fields, has
reduced the price below a profit, and
the men who have invested their
money will lose it and the field will
languish unless the government, state
and nation refuse to confer upon the
company additional rights and fran-
chises, and turn in the other direction,
and legislate for the people awhile."

"Respectfully submitted,
"Kansas Oil Producers' Association
By H. E. WEST, President.
"J. M. Parker, Secretary."

Mississippi Oil Combine.
Jackson, Miss., Feb. 16.—Seventy-four
of the largest independent oil mills in
Mississippi have organized the Missis-
sippi Cotton and Crushers' association.
It was decided to build a \$500,000 re-
finery and hydroplant at some point
in this state.

Was a Professor of History.
Chicago, Feb. 20.—Dr. George Ste-
phen Goodspeed, professor of history
at the university of Chicago, is dead.

READY TO MEET MY MAKER

The Last Words of Lew Wallace,
Soldier, Statesman and Author.

"Ben Hur," a Novel of the Christ, Gave
Him Great and Enduring
Fame.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 17.—Gen.
Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur,"
died at 9:10 Wednesday night at his
home here. The end came peacefully.
His wife and other members of his
family were at his bedside. He had
been ill for some time, but he had
been able to go to his office and
attend to his duties.

When told by his physician that he
was dying, Gen. Wallace was perfect-
ly calm and his last words were ex-
pression of cheer to his grief-stricken
family. "Bidding them farewell," he
said.

"I am ready to meet my maker," he
said, "and I am ready to meet my
maker."

Dr. Hieting said that the direct cause
of the general death was exhaustion,
resulting from starvation. For weeks
Gen. Wallace had been unable to take
and assimilate strengthening food of
any kind. His stomach refused abso-
lutely to perform its functions.

Few Americans have achieved dis-
tinction in so many fields as Lew Wal-
lace. The literary fame which came to him
late in life had almost obscured his
services as a soldier, a statesman and
a diplomat. Yet such was his extra-
ordinary versatility that he mastered them
all, and he was equally successful in
each.

He was born in Pennsylvania, but
he was educated in the West. He
served in the Civil War, and he was
one of the most successful generals of
the Union.

He was a statesman of the first
rank, and he was one of the most
successful diplomats of the Union.

He was a soldier of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
generals of the Union.

He was a diplomat of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
diplomats of the Union.

He was a statesman of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
statesmen of the Union.

He was a soldier of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
soldiers of the Union.

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statesmen of the Union.

JURY DECLARES WATSON NOT GUILTY

End of a Celebrated and Sensation-
al Case at New London,
Missouri.

THE DEFENDANT SMILED AS
HE HEARD VERDICT READ.

It Was Charged That He Murdered
His Wife, and That the Motive
Was He Had Become Enamored
With a Handsome Woman in
Denver.

New London, Mo., Feb. 18.—Dr. Tay-
lor Jones Watson, charged with the
murder of his wife, Amanda, was de-
clared not guilty by the jury.

After the conclusion of the argu-
ments the 12 men in the case were
seated in their room, in charge of the
sheriff, and awaited the verdict.

As soon as court convened in the
morning the jury announced, through
the bailiff, that it had reached a ver-
dict.

The news spread rapidly, and, by
the time the prisoner had been brought
into the courtroom, the court was
crowded.

There was a breathless silence as the
clerk read:

"We, the jury find the defendant,
Taylor Jones Watson, NOT GUILTY,
as charged in the indictment."

A single instant across the calm face
of the defendant, as he turned and
grasped the proffered hand of his coun-
sel, Judge Ray, and later the congrat-
ulation of the small circle of friends
who have remained loyal to him
throughout the proceedings.

On the fifth day of last July Dr. Tay-
lor Jones Watson took his wife, Am-
anda, for a drive in the vicinity of the
old home at New London, Mo., to
which place the couple had put recent-
ly returned on a visit from their home
in Denver.

On their return trip the couple had to
cross the long bridge over Salt river,
near New London.

At dusk of that evening Dr. Watson
was found unconscious on the bridge,
the horse grazing a short distance
away and later the body of Mrs. Wat-
son was found in the river, below the
bridge.

When Dr. Watson recovered con-
sciousness two days later, his wife had
been buried, and when asked for an
explanation, he said that the only
thing he remembered was driving on
the bridge, and seeing a newspaper
blow under the horse's feet, starting
the animal to plunging.

Later, upon the investigation of Mrs.
Watson's father an investigation was
started and the body of Mrs. Watson
was exhumed and an autopsy held, as
a result of which Dr. Watson was in-
flicted charged with the murder of his
wife by poisoning.

The motive set out was that he had
lost his wife, and was infatuated
with Miss Ada Durkin, a young milliner
in Denver, and wished to secure his
wife's \$25,000 life insurance.

IAY COOKE, FINANCIER DEAD
The Great Money-Maker and Money-
Keeper Passes Away Rich in
Years and Fame.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—Jay Cooke,
one of the best-known financiers in the
United States, is dead.

The great money-maker and money-
keeper, at the age of 81, has passed
away in the home of his son-in-law,
Charles D. Barney, in a calm and
peaceful manner, after a long illness.

Mr. Cooke was born in New York,
and he was one of the most successful
financiers of the Union.

He was a statesman of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
statesmen of the Union.

He was a soldier of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
soldiers of the Union.

He was a diplomat of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
diplomats of the Union.

He was a statesman of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
statesmen of the Union.

He was a soldier of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
soldiers of the Union.

He was a diplomat of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
diplomats of the Union.

He was a statesman of the first rank,
and he was one of the most successful
statesmen of the Union.

ON DEMOCRATIC GROUND.

In His Railroad Rate Regulation Policy
President Roosevelt is Sustaining
Principles of the Dem-
ocratic Party.

From The Commoner.

Referring to President Roose-
velt's railroad policy the New York
Sun asks: "Who is the borrow-
er?" and adds: "In this lightning
change comedy of politics, has Mr.
Bryan flopped to Mr. Roosevelt or
has Mr. Roosevelt flopped to Mr.
Bryan? Have the Democrats be-
come Republicans or the Republi-
cans become Democrats?"

The Democratic party, in the par-
lance of the street, is "doing busi-
ness at the old stand." In his de-
mand for an enlargement of the
powers of the Interstate Commerce
Commission and reform in the mat-
ter of freight rates and rebates, Mr.
Roosevelt is on Democratic terri-
tory.

In his proposed reform he is
receiving support and encourage-
ment from Democrats everywhere,
not because he has discovered a
new reform, not because Democrats
have abandoned their principles or
that Republican doctrines have be-
come more acceptable to them, but
rather because Mr. Roosevelt has
taken up a reform which was long
ago and repeatedly suggested by
the Democratic party.

Not long ago the Missouri Leg-
islature, the lower house of which
is Republican, adopted a joint res-
olution requesting the Missouri dele-
gation in Congress to support the
President's recommendations on the
matter of rate-regulating legisla-
tion. Ten Missouri's members of
the lower house, replying to the
President's resolution, sent the fol-
lowing telegram:

"We are in receipt of a copy of
a joint resolution passed by the leg-
islature, asking us to support the
recommendations of the President
to regulate freight rates. As Dem-
ocrats, it affords us great pleasure
to comply with this request, and
we can support such legislation the
more zealously, since the Presi-
dent's message is simply a reiteration
of the declaration in the last
three National Democratic Plat-
forms, as well as the frequent ur-
gings of Mr. Bryan."

Many Republican newspapers,
whose editors appear to be ignorant
of the facts, are actually congrat-
ulating themselves that the Dem-
ocrats who support Mr. Roosevelt
in his railroad policy, have, in the
language of the New York Sun,
"become Republicans." Perhaps
many of these editors do not know
that while the last three Republi-
can National Platforms have been
wholly silent on this question, and
while the Republican candidates,
Republican orators, and Republi-
can organs have habitually dodged
it, the last three Democratic Na-
tional Platforms have explicitly de-
clared in favor of the reform, while
Democratic candidates, Democratic
speakers and Democratic newspa-
pers have vigorously and consis-
tently advocated it.

The Democratic National Plat-
form adopted at Chicago in 1896
said:

"The absorption of wealth by the
few, the consolidation of our
leading railroad systems and the
formation of trusts and pools re-
quire a stricter control by the fed-
eral government of those articles of
commerce. We demand the en-
largement of the powers of the In-
terstate Commerce Commission and
such restriction and guarantees in
the control of railroads as will pro-
tect the people from robbery and
oppression."

The Democratic National Plat-
form adopted at Kansas City in
1900 said:

"We favor such an enlargement
of the scope of the interstate com-
merce law as will enable the Com-
mission to protect individuals and
communities from discriminations
and the public from unjust and
unfair transportation rates."

The Democratic National Plat-
form adopted at St. Louis in 1904
said:

"We demand an enlargement of
the powers of the Interstate Com-
merce Commission, to the end that
the traveling public and shippers
of this government may have
prompt and adequate relief from
the abuses to which they are sub-
jected in the matter of transporta-
tion. We demand a strict enforce-
ment of existing civil and criminal
statutes against all such trusts,
combinations and monopolies, and
we demand the enactment of such
further legislation as may be nec-
essary to effectually suppress them."

In his letter accepting the pre-
sidential nomination in 1896, Mr.
Bryan said:

THE HIGHER LIFE.

PERFECT THROUGH SUFFERING.

God never would send you the darkness
if he felt you could bear the light.
But you would not climb to his abiding home
if the way were always bright.
And you would not care to walk by faith,
could you always walk by sight?

Then nestle your hand in your Father's—
And sing, if you can, as you go.
Your song may cheer some one behind you
if the way were always bright.
And, well, if your life do never—
And will have you the better so.

How We Can Inspire Others.
No man lives to himself. While
no man goes down without drag-
ging some one with him, it is also
true that no man climbs upon the
rock of salvation without being an
inspiration and help to other strug-
glers in the sea of life.—Rev. E.
B. Bagby, Disciple, Washington.

Life may always be tested by the
principle. When a man does, we
sum up his life in one work. He
may have done many good deeds,
but the final reckoning is made
from the motives that prompted
them.—Right Rev. William Boyd
Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, Eng-
land, Episcopate.

Look At The Gauge!
In the engine room it is impos-
sible to look into the great boiler
and see how much water it contains.
But running up beside it is a tiny
glass tube, which serves as a gauge.
As the water stands in the little
tube, so it stands in the huge boiler.
If the tube is half full, the boiler is
half full. When the tube is
empty, so is the boiler.

Do you sometimes ask: "How
can I know I love God? I believe
I do, but I want to know." Look
at the gauge! You love for your
fellow is the measure of your love
for God. You are no more right
with God than you are with man.
—C. E. World.

My Light
One day last winter, as I was on
my way down town, I heard a voice
from above me calling my name.
I looked up, and saw a pale little
face at a fourth-story window.
"Please don't forget to light your
fire to-night," said the voice, and
then the voice was gone.

When I had discovered to which
house the window belonged, I went
up those long steps, and found a
little sick child in a small bare
room all by himself, lying on a
couch which was drawn close up to
the window.

"Mother has to go out to work,"
he said, "and she does not come
back till bedtime. I get very lonely
as dark comes on, and every
night I watch for the light in your
back room, and then I can stand
better. Last night you did not
light it, and it was very dreary
here all alone in the dark."

"I shall not fail to light it again,"
I said. And then I thought that
our lives were all like that light
in your life and mine. Some one
is watching for us to shine with love,
and truth, and kindness; and when
we fail to be loving, and true, and
kind, someone is left in the dark.
Shall we not take care to keep the
light of our lives always burning
clear for the sake of those who
watch for its brightness?

"Even so let your light shine be-
fore men, that they may see your
good works, and glorify your
Father which is in heaven."—The
King's Own.

Hints And Helps
The man who finds most fault
with the preaching, is often the
one who is doing the least toward
the preacher's support.

Many people in the church are
willing to do anything for Christ
except keep his commandments.

Hope can never die while God is
being trusted.

God has promised that a man
who will improve his talent, shall
make not less than a hundred per
cent by doing it.

It is our duty to work for what-
ever we ought to pray for.

Persevering a good man is the
devil's way of showing that he
hates righteousness.

Finding fault with others is us-
ually a round-about way of brag-
ging on self.

Doing will not admit us to heav-
en, but not doing may keep us out.

None can know what it means to
suffer except those who also know
what it means to love.

The man who has to bite his
tongue to hold it, is living too far
away from Christ.

Whenever the Christian is defeat-
ed in a battle with Satan, it is be-
cause he doesn't have on the whole
armor of God.—Selected.

During President Roosevelt's trip
to New York, he was guarded by
2,000 men at different stages of his
journey from the White House to
New York. It is said that even
the Czar of Russia is not more com-
pletely guarded.

Mrs. Annie Eckman of 1008 N.
6th street, St. Louis, gave birth to
triplets on the 14th, and she and
the babies, two girls and a boy,
have been the recipients of a con-
siderable sum of money and much
clothing. The woman's husband
died seven months ago at Festus.
There is a little boy of five besides
the babies, and it is possible that
the babies will be placed in some
family or benevolent institution.
But the Sunshine Society and Sal-
vation Army are taking an active
interest in the mother and children.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Made from pure cream of
tartar derived from grapes.

Proposed Freight Legislation.
The lumbermen's associations of sev-
eral of the western States are behind
two recommendations for legislative
action in matters pertaining to freight
service. One of these recommenda-
tions would put the railroads under
practically the same rules and pen-
alties which they now impose upon ship-
pers. This bill is entitled: "An act
to amend an act to regulate demurrage
and storage charges, and to prevent
delays in transferring cars and in the
transportation and delivery of freight
other than grain, live stock, and
cattle from the mines or quarries, and
perishable freight."

The lumbermen complain that they
are subject to arbitrary regulations and
delays by the railroads, and having the
freight of law. They would amend these
regulations together with correspond-
ing regulations enforced by corre-
sponding penalties, requiring the rail-
roads to furnish cars promptly, to
transport them at the rate of at least
one mile per day, to locate them at
their destination upon request, when
they can be unloaded, to give prompt
notice to shippers, and to count de-
murrage only from the time when the
cars have been so located, as to be ac-
cessible for unloading. The bill fur-
ther provides that in case the shipper
is compelled to bring suit to collect
damages or penalties under the act, he
shall be entitled to judgment for rea-
sonable attorney's fees in addition.

The other bill requires the railroads
to note upon their way bills the exact
time of receipt of freight to be carried
to its final destination, or to connecting
point with another railroad, and makes
the failure to make such notes on such
way bills prima facie evidence of neg-
ligent delay in the transportation of
the consignments.

The justification and necessity of leg-
islation of this kind is based upon the
fact that the ordinary incomes, regula-
tions of railroads have come in. Even
the force and effect of laws. The ship-
per has nothing else to do but to obey
these regulations or go out of business.
The railroads could even as mere busi-
ness men take more important regula-
tions than those incorporated in these
bills, and the people would have to
comply with these rules under pen-
alties infinitely greater than the statutes
of any State impose upon upon rail-
roads by the most arbitrary treatment
of their customers. In our present
state of commercial and industrial
development the services of the railroads
are indispensable daily necessities, and
this gives to their rules the force of
legislative acts. The right of the State
to take these matters in hand and pro-
tect the people against unjust and one-
sided railroad regulations is as well
founded as the control it assumes over
commercial paper, deeds and wills—
Lexington, Mo., Intelligencer.

A prominent lumber dealer of this
country, referring to the proposed leg-
islation